## HOW TO DRESS A FLY

## Home-Made Tackle For Lovers of Trout and Bass Fishing.

PREPARING FOR THE SEASON

How the Novice May Easily Learn to Tie His Own Flies-The Materials, Their Use and Cost-Simple Rules For Preparing the Best Flies.

Written for THE EVENING STAR. HE TROUT SEASON is near at hand and every angler worthy of the name is spending his spare moments sorting over his tackle and preparing for the coming fray,

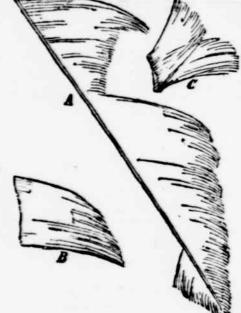
To be a successful angler one ought to be able to tie his own flies and most of the bestknown fishermen have more or less knowledge of the intricacies of that delightful art. There are many occasions when an angler's sport depends largely upon his ability to imitate some insect bait he sees floating on the water, which the wary trout prefers to his own supply. Then the fly tyer is in his element. Under the shade of a neighboring tree he improvises his work bench. His wallet is brought forth from



his pocket and in a trice the bare hook takes the form of life and lures the victim from the

To tie a fly is not half so hard as, the novice imagines. All that is required are patience, a back of the hook with the tips pointing toward little instruction and the proper materials. The latter are inexpensive, the skill is easily acquired and the exercise will pay the cost an hundred times over. These are the implements that are needed: A small hand vice, a pair of spring pliers, a large darning needle, a knife and pair of scissors. These, with a wallet or small tin box to keep the materials in, constitute the first part of the outfit. The requisite materials vary with the ambition of the angler and the kind of flies he wants to make. The first thing that is necessary to a beginner is an assortment of hooks. For trout flies I prefer learned this much is what kind of a fly you the Sproat hook, size from No. 3 to 14, de- want to tie and you can make your wish a pending on the locality. For black bass my choice is the Sproat hook, from No. 2 to 50. | flies which accompany this article you will find They should be unmounted, so to speak, for all the models needed for use. tyer must snood his own hook as well as fashion his fly. After the hooks come the gut, wrapping silk, wax, dye stuff, tinsel, floss, dubbing or herls, wings and hackles and some

Having got together this collection suppose we set to work to tie a fly. Let us first tie a gingu hackle, one of the simplest as well as one of the most useful flies in the angler's clip. The fly will be used as a dropper. First, we will spread out the materials on our work bench. They are a medium-sized hook, say No. 8. some wsapping silk, floss silk, a gingu hackle, and a short piece of gut which has first



HOW THE WINGS ARE MADE. been soaked in water. Hold the book in the position shown in illustration No. 1. in the jaws of the pin vice. Then lay on the wrapping silk, which has first been carefully waxed, near the bend of the hook, making four or five loose turns around the shank of the hook. Lay the gut, which has been slightly indented by the teeth, on the top of the shank, as shown in figure 2, wind it on tightly up to the point X where a bit of silk floss, tawny in hue and six inches in length, must be fastened. Take a few turns of the wrapping silk up to the point I in figure 3, following it with the floss, which increases the body of the fly that is to be.

Now fasten the end of the floss at Y and tithe tip end of the hackle to the shank at that point with three or four turns of the wrapping silk. The under part of the backle should be uppermost, so that its back will lie next to the hook when it is wound. Fasten the spring pliers to the butt of the backle to straighten it out by their weight while the winding is in progress. Now wind the backle around the book until the work has reached the stage No. 4 is the cow dung. Use lead-colored shown in Fig. 4. With a few turns of the wrapping silk, which has not been cut since it wrapping silk, which has not been cut since it.

No. 5. The grizzly king, a famous fly, has minds green body, wound with

hackle is secured in place.

Having done this lay the wrapping silk (L L) in the shank of the hook and make the loop (L M). Then take three turns with the slack M) over the end (L L) toward the end of the hook and holding it in place draw in the slack (L.M) and cut it off, making an invisible knot. The fly is now nearly finished. If the fibers of the backle point in different directions they can easily be straightened out with the darning needle. Now touch the head of the fly with a drop of shellac, which you should keep carefully corked in a bottle by your side, and when the varnish is dry the fly is finished. When you can tie a hackle you have acquired the rudiments of the fly-making art.

GUT AND TINSEL You may have wondered at the seeming prolongation of the gut indicated by H in Fig. 2. The gut must be cut off at X, and when an ornamented backle is wanted a piece of tinsel should be inserted before the floss is wrapped on as, indicated by H. This tinsel is used for the tip of the tail of the fly, and is not neces-

sary for the plain hackle, but it adds greatly to the beauty of the fly, and very frequently enhances its value in practical use. Several turns of the tinsel toward the bend of the hook and back again to X, where it is fastened by the wrapping silk, completes the operation. To rib the body with tinsel tie it to the body It X before floss is attached. After the floss is wound on and the body formed the tinsel is wound spirally as far as Y, where the body ends and the backle begins. TO TIE A PALMER with a floss body proceed as you did with the hackle, always remembering that the material

you tie in last must be wound on first. Wind on the floss to Y in Fig. 3; next the tinsel and then the backle in the spaces left between the spiral coils of the tinsel. They are fastened with two twines of the silk and the ends cut off in the order mentioned. The head is made as first directed. This will give you a fly with the backle extending the entire length of the body, broken by the silver bands of tinsel. A particularly heavy hackle can be made by using two ularly heavy hackle can be made by using two hackles and tying as when one is used. The humber of deaths attributed to "heart failure" would be alarming were it not for the great Thaddeus Norris, the angler's famous monitor, very neatly describes the necessity of judiciously choosing an appropriate hackle. He judiciously choosing your feathers the length of superior without failure of the heart to perform its functions. "Breath failure" would have as much meaning and be as definite to most people as "heart failure."—Rome Sentine!



FAC SIMILES BASS PLIES

the fibers should be in proportion to the of the hook or, rather, the length of its shank. We frequently see a backle or palmer with a feather the fibers of which are so short as to make it look bare, like a long-legged boy in a bobtailed coat. In this case there is more hook than hackle exposed to the eve of the expectant trout, and of course it is less attractive. Then again, we see a small hook wound with a hackle the fibers of which are too long, coming far below the bend-like a short-legged boy dressed in his 'daddy's' long coat. Then judge of the disappointment of the trout. And thus, with a small hook and a long-fibered hackle, you will fool the trout and the trout will fool you. The fibers of the hackle, while they may reach the bottom of the hook, should never extend much, if at all, Now let us make a fly with wings. This is not nearly so difficult as may at first be

imagined. If the novice has mastered the art of tying a hackle he can easily add such other embellishments to his fly as his fancy may sug-

Figure A shows a feather with a section large enough for the wings of a fly clipped from it. Figure B is the section removed. Figure C is the section once folded. It is then folded a second time and taken between the thumb and the sculptor, of New York, was asked among forefinger of the right hand and laid on the the bend. The wings are tied on the last thing after the hackle and body are in place. The learner should bear these things in mind. In winged flies the body is longer, the hackle shorter and extending only half as far down the shank as it does in the regular backle and space should be left at the head for the fastening of the wings. A winged fly is sometimes made without a hackle by using pig's wool or some other material for the body. Of course tails may be made of bits of feather as well as of tinsel. They are tied on as described above. DIFFERENT FLIES.

All you need to know now that you have reality. In the two plates of trout and bass No. 2. The silver doctor has vellow and red

tail and blue legs.
No. 3. The academy has wild turkey wings, peacock head body and scarlet tail and brown

No. 4. The Governor Alvord is made with bright brown and slate-colored wings, peacock body and red tail. The legs are of brown hackle.
No. 5. The white miller has white wings,

white body and red tail.

No. 6. The scarlet ibis has red wings, red body with gold tinsel and red tail and legs.

No. 7. The grizzly king is made with gray and red wings, green body, red tail and gray

One word as to copying these models. When the novice is in doubt concerning how a new fly is to be tied let him obtain an artificial fly

of the desired pattern and carefully take it apart. If he follows minutely all the steps of his work he can easily reproduce the original. Now a suggestion as to your materials. TROUT FLIES. No. 1 is the black gnat. The wings and body

are black. When legs are used they are made of black hackle. No. 2 is the abbey, one of the most popular



FAC SIMILES TROUT FLIES.

body is red with gold tinsel. The tail is made of golden backle and the legs of brown backle, No. 3. Every angler knows the coachman, but for the benefit of the novice I will describe

No. 4 is the cow dung. Use lead-colored wings, orange mohair body and gingu hackle

gray mallard wings, green body, wound with gold tinsel, red tail and gray hackle legs. No. 6. Every angler's clip should contain a scarlet ibis. This useful fly has red wings, a red body ribbed with gold tinsel, red tail and red hackle legs.
No. 7. The professor has gray wings, yellow

body and gold tinsel, brown hackle legs and red tail. No. 8. The queen of the water has gray wings, orange body and brown hackle legs, wound the full length of the body.

BASS FLIES. No. 1. The brandreth has gray wings, yellow mohair body with gold tinsel, scarlet tail and yellow and red hackle legs.

Get some feathers, if you do not care to visit a shop, from some chicken coop or some poul-terer. The hackle is the long, narrow feather that comes from the cock's neck and body over the wings. One well-bred and plentifully feathered rooster will give you all the hackles you can use for a whole season. You can select others from ducks, turkeys and pea fowls. Your wings and tails you can get from the same source and you will find dubbing for the body everywhere. A bit of fur or a tuft of hair are easily picked up and should be carefully hoarded, as the necessity for their use may come at any moment. Of course if you want to get the first materials ready for the to get the finest materials ready for use you must go to the tackle dealer. In dying your feathers let me advise you to consult your druggist. Get some good aniline mixture and kettle steam-tight and boil it gently from one must go to the tackle dealer. In dying your feathers let me advise you to consult your

follow his directions. has his own rule for trying flies. Some tie on the wings before winding on the gut, others HAIR BRUSHES is to put a full teaspoonful of begin at the head and finish with the tail. It household ammonia into a basin of warm water. really makes no difference at which end you Dip the bristles in and rub briskly with the begin or in what order you work, provided you make the fly you want. That is all that any one can do, and if you carefully follow the instructions given you will only need patience to succeed as well as the best.

BENJAMIN NORTHBOP. The number of deaths attributed to "heart

DAGUERRE'S MONUMENT. The Memorial to be Erected in the Smithsonian Grounds.

TRIBUTE BY AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE DISCOVERER OF THE ART-A UNIQUE DESIGN BY SCULPTOR HARTLEY-THE UNVEILING IN AUGUST.

The design in clay of a monument which will be erected in this city in a few months was one of the objects that attracted most attention at the annual receptions given at the Holbein studios in New York last week. This was the model by the sculptor, Jonathan Scott Hartley, of the monument to be erected in the Smithsonian grounds by the National association of photographers to Daguerre, the discoverer of photography. The monument will be unveiled during the annual convention of the National association of photographers to be held in this city from August 12 to August 15 next. It will be placed at the right of the main entrance of the Smithsonian Institution, this site having been chosen as the Smithsonian, among American institutions approached nearest in character to the National academy of France, through which Daguerre's discovery was made known



DESIGN OF THE MONUMENT. At the last annual convention the association celebrated the semi-centennial of photography. as it was in 1839 that Daguerre announced through Arago to the French academy the secret of his beautiful process. The proposition to erect the monument was carried with

enthusiasm.

The governing executive board, consisting of H. McMichael of Buttalo, president; O. P. Scott of Chicago, secretary; Dr. G. M. Carlisle of Providence, treasurer; Geo. H. Hastings of Boston and J. M. Appleton of Dayton, Ohio, others to design a monument and his model was accepted by the committee. Local committees were appointed in the larger cities to aid in raising the money requisite for the memorial. The Washington committee comprises E. J. Pullman, photographer; Thomas W. Smillie of the Smithsonian Institution; A. A. Adee, assistant secretary of state; A. Dickinson Jewett and Dr. Griffiths of the navy. A large part of the \$10,000 required has already been raised by the committee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEMORIAL. The monument will stand about sixteen feet high and be composed of granite and bronze. The design is unique and striking. It represents Fame in an attitude of reverence framing which also extends around a globe, thus typi-fying the universality of the discovery to the fying the head of Daguerre, the Schiefs On a violet crape handker-chiefs On a violet crape handker-ing of green, wile single violets the head of Daguerre with laurel, a wreath of granite with incised geography. A rough over the kerchief, granite bowlder will support the figures. In the bowlder will be cut in bold relief a model of the original camera invented by Daguerre. The figure of the Roman personifying Fame is full of life and grace. The whole composition is remarkable for beauty and delicacy of conception. The clay model was greatly admired by all who saw it on the occasion of the receptions referred to. This will be the second memorial raised to Daguerre, the first being a bust erected at Cormeilies, the birthplace of Daguerre, by popular subscription.

HOME MATTERS.

Everyday Hints and Household Helps to Practical House Keepers.

SUET SHOULD BE USED instead of butter for making sauces, gravies, &c. NOTHING IS BETTER than a glass fruit jar for

keeping cooking raisins moist. GREASE MAY BE REMOVED from silk by applying magnesia to the wrong side.

FOR FRYING EGGS have plenty of fat and dip it up over them with a spoon, instead of turning, also placing them in the pan from a sau-A BROAD-BLADED SILVER KNIFE for cutting

ice cream is useful. The blade tapers into a point so as to cut more readily and while it is very simple it is still very useful. WATER SHOULD ONLY COME TO THE BOILING Point for making tea or coffee and not be allowed to boil for even five minutes. If you are a doubter try it and convince yourself

of the difference in flavor. AN OLD RECOMMENDATION often given young house keepers is to use tea leaves in sweeping carpets, but their use on delicate colors should be avoided, as they will surely stain light car-

ASK YOUR TINNER TO MAKE YOU A CAKE tin having two divisions. Then a plain cake can be made for one side, and by adding fruit or almonds you can easily have a richer cake for the other side.

THE FRENCH METHOD OF ADMINISTERING pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up; when it is done flavor with a little salt or sugar or currant jelly. LAMP BURNERS THAT HAVE BECOME DIM and

strong soda water, using a tin tomato can for this purpose; then scour the burners with sa-polio and they will be as good as new. IN OYSTER STEW or anything where one wishes to use the liquor let it come to a boil

so as to take off the scum. Never boil oysters, as it toughens them, simply let them come to the boiling point. It should simply boil around TO CLEAN LACE BASTE YOUR LACE NICELY OR a piece of muslin. Rub it freely with cold

starch until it forms a paste on it. Put it in the sun to dry and when thoroughly dry rub off. Your lace will then be clean and need THE GERMAN SPACHTEL WORK is a strong embroidery in the linen which, being cut out,

leave a handsome, durable, open work embroidery. This embroidery is a favorite or-namentation this season and appears on bed spreads and pillow shams as well. DIPPING FISH IN SCALDING WATER will cause the scales to come off very easily, but if the fish are to be salted down they must on no ac-

count be scalded. You may pour over them vinegar with the same result. Salt fish will soak fresh much quicker in sour milk than in water. PAPIER MACHE FOR FILLING CRACKS IN FLOORS can be prepared by heating to a paste cuttings of white or brown paper boiled in

water and then mixing the paste with a solution of gum arabic. Make the solution hot in which you mix the paper paste and apply directly, thus making it adhere more firmly. To LEAVE THE SOUP KETTLE UNCOVERED while the soup is boiling is to sacrifice much of its most delicate flavor and aroma and to lose

side if you want good soup. ONE OF THE BEST METHODS OF CLEANING HAIR BRUSHES is to put a full teaspoonful of

hand, or, better still, with another brush. When thoroughly cleansed put in the sun to dry, bristle side up. Two brushes may be thus readily cleansed at once. FRIED KLOSSE. - Cut narrow and stale French rolls in slices and lay them on a dish; mix two or three beaten eggs with a cup of milk and a

Written for THE EVENING STAR. ATTRACTIVE HOMES. Many Vernal Fancies in Violet and Pale Green.

ATURE'S SUGGESTIONS FOR HOUSE DECORATION-A BOUDOIR IN SPRING-LIKE TINTS-AN IDEAL SMOKING ROOM-THE USEFULNESS AND BEAUTY

LACK gowns and bunches of violets— these are what meet one's eyes on the streets these Lenten days. Violets and spring naturally go together and while they are the only permissible LACK gowns and bunches of violetswhile they are the only permissible flower for street-wear at any season, they are more universally used as the air grows balmy and the pale green leaves begin to appear on trees and shrubs. This coloring of naturegreen and purple—is the key to a combination to be very much affected by the fashionable world as the season goes on. When nature is taken for a model the colors never clash-violets and their leaves are in perfect harmony. As the tones for a costume they are only the old revived again-nothing is absolutely new. When Laura first dawned upon Petrarch's vision she wore a gown of green velvet looped with bunches of violets. ON THE TABLE.

The same colors which are effective for costuming are equally so in table decoration. A most charming springlike arrangement would be to have pale green silk muslin-an airy fabric-carelessly draped in the center of a dinner or luncheon table. On this set a cut-glass bowl filled with violets with loose ones scattered over the folds of the green gauzy muslin. Candles burning under violet shades would be the prettiest way of lighting such a table. THE IMPERIAL PURPLE.

Violets have at different times been distinguished by the special regard of two empresses of France—Josephine and Eugenie, Josephine always had the sweet little blossoms about her, and they were a consolation in her days of trouble. In the height of Eugenie's popularity she received a violet ovation. So many bunches were thrown to her that, piled up, they reached to the ceiling. The balcony where Eugenie stood was almost buried under the mass of flowers—all violets—which came as tributes from her subjects. The great Napoleon, too, made them a source of interest when at St. Helena, and, finally, when his coffin was carried to France it was literally covered with the little purple flowers.

A BOUDOIR IN SPRINGLIKE TINTS. Green alone or in combination is always more brought forward in spring than at any other time. A boudoir in this vernal tint has draperies of mossy-looking turcoman, while a arge lounge looks like a green mound with its piles of cushions. The harmony is completed by the pale green tea gown of China silk worn by the blonde mistress of this sylvan apart-

The fancy for green as a color even extends to bonbons, those of pistache being in demand. These, however, must not be served haphazard on any dish that first presents itself. The tray of Japanese workmanship with gold etching on what looks to be tortoise shell is what makes an artistic color effect-ephemeral indeed if the confectionery is of the quality it should be TO BEAUTIFY A FIREPLACE.

Greenery to beautify a fireplace in summer may be made with growing vines and plants without much trouble. Fill the grate opening with large stones heaped irregularly to make quite a mound. The stones may be as ornaiental in themselves as can be procured. Back of them arrange pots or boxes of vines, which, as they spread will climb over the rocks, which may be partly concaled with moss. Ferns in pots may be set among the stones and by watering every day may be made to flourish in a way interesting to watch. This pretty effect was seen in an old English manor house and could be equall; well arranged in a coun-

bronze, while the globe will be of polished with a tiny green leaf attached are sprigged all

A BAY WINDOW. In a beautiful house lately built is a novel bay window effect as follows: There is only one window, placed rather high in the center. This has silk sash curtains drawn off each side. A wide shelf goes entirely across the bay, under this window, and forms a dressing table. A small swinging mirror is set on it. In the middle of the shelf a space is left open for convenience in sitting at the toilet, while on each side from floor to shelf are small drawers. A scarf lies on top of the shelf and the usual ac-cumulation of knick-knacks and ornaments are scattered over it. I should have said the bay window is a rounding one, thus cutting off the angles of the shelf at the back at each end. This makes a very picturesque and convenient arrangement with a good light for hair dressing. The English toilet tables are often placed just in front of an ordinary window, spoiling the circumstant. the view but insuring plenty of light to the dresser. Of course with a bay window given up thus to the dressing table there must be one

or more other windows in the room in order to make it at all a pleasant one. A SMOKING ROOM. Among the articles that ebb and flow in public favor are Japanese fans as objects of deco rative art. At one time nothing could excel them in popularity. Now again they are used and with good effect, too, in various ways. A little smoking room could be fitted up so as to have them quite a picturesque feature of the apartment. Have, for instance, a wall paper of sage green with a frieze of dark green. Over the paper freize make another one by tacking outspread folding Japanese fans close together, the dark green setting off the lighter coloring of the fans. Matting as a dado, or rather wains-coting, would look well with such a frieze. The matting would look best in the natural tone, with a cherry molding as a top finish. The same matting on the floor with Turkey rugs over it would be effective or the floor might have a cherry stain and matting rugs be used on that. Light wicker lounge with seat and back cushions in old red and chairs—some light rattan and some cherry stained—would make suitable and comfortable furniture. At the windows a band of Japanese fretwork would look pretty with sash curtains of old red silk hanging below. Castor Oil to children is to pour the oil into a Of course a smoking room must be capable of being securely shut off from the rest of the house, but if feasible a fretwork on the inside of the doorway with Japanese bead portiere would correspond with the rest of the fittings. A pedestal lamp with red silk shade and some Japanese ornaments, ash trays, &c., would add sticky can be renovated by boiling them in to the good appearance and convenience of the room. Etchings framed in cherry molding with rather wide white mats would look well hung so as to rest on the wainscot molding, and as from time to time new ones are added hang them above these, grouping appropriately. This implies a deep dado, so that the pictures just above the wainscot come about on the level of the eye. In this room there is little drapery or uphoistery to hold the smoke, yet it has enough of color not to look too neutral, while the cushions on lounge and chairs make them as comfortable as more regularly upholstered ones. A table for writing, books and papers should be provided, and not

put in order too often, for the smoker's enjoy-MATTING REGS. The matting rugs spoken of were first introduced several years ago and are pretty for many places and quite durable. They come in small patterns in red and white and blue and white, finished with a border. They also come in quite large sizes, so that one for a small room would answer very well. In a bed room they are cleanly, and, where the coloring suits, quite effective. They need no shaking, but after brushing off with the broom they can be rolled up and put in a corner while the floor is leaned. Of course they would not look well over a carpet, but on a polished floor are cool and pleasant for warm weather especially. and pleasant for warm weather especially.

A pretty newspaper rack for sitting or smoking room can be made of fine matting or the tea chest covering. A long and rather narrow piece is taken, which is bound around with ribbon. The lower end is then turned up on the right side to form a pocket and tied to the back with ribbons at either side, leaving enough tension to hold a number of papers. Lustra painting or oils thinned with turpentine, in a sketchy design, add to the good effect of

In Absence.

God keep you, dearest, all this lonely night;
The winds are still,
The moon drops down behind the western God keep you safely, dearest, till the light. God keep you still when slumber melts away, For care and strife
Take up new arms to fret our waking life;
God keep you through the battle of the day.

God keep you! Nay, beloved soul, how vain, How poor is prayer! I can but say again, and yet again, God keep you every time and everywhere.

His Lordship—"There's no dodging it, you know, but one does miss the influence of a leisure class over here."

She—"But we have a leisure class." His Lordship (enspiciously)—"I haven't met them. Who are they?"
She—"Our plumbers and messenger boys."—

CASH PAID FOR OLD BOTTLES, Some Facts About a Very Curious and Extensive Industry.

EAMING smiles irradiated the countenance of the aged darkey as he was shown in a corner of the cellar two shown in a corner of the cellar two claret bottles. "Ten cents a dozen fer de lot." he said.

On a venture 12 cents was demanded by a STAR reporter, whose property the bottles were. "All right, sah." responded the man of color, after a moment's seeming dubitation. "I'll jest put 'em in dese yar sacks an' kerry 'em off wid me. My kyart is at de front door."

With this he unloaded himself of half a dozen ancient meal bags—his own clothing looked as if it were made from the same material in patches sewn together—and proceeded to fill the biggest of the sacks from barrel No. 1. When he had counted into it fourteen bottles he said: "One doz'n!"

From this point he kept on up to thirty-two bottles, when he remarked: "Two doz'n! SHREWD RECKONING.

The fifth dozen was "fo doz'n," according to his reckoning, and the eighth dozen was "six doz'n" in like manner. Thus, when all the bags were full and the barrels empty, it was found that there were only twelve dozen altogether. However, the purchaser made it up to some extent by giving some interesting information. "Dere aint much fun in dis business, sah." he said, "but it pays big. Dese wine bottles

take to de wine men or to de grocer men. I wheel dis load up to de door ob de shop in my hand cyart, and I go in an' say: "'Mister, how much is yo' gibbin' a pore ole

nigger fer eighteen doz'n clar't bottles ter daytwelve dozn, dat is, I mean.'
"De gem'man says he's gibbin' 18 cents a dozen, and, ef I can't git him ter pay no mo'. de sale is made and I kerry de bottles down into de cellar. Dat makes me six cents ahead on ebery doz'n. But 18 cents am awful low fer clar't bottles. De price is all de time agoin' up and down, and next month it will be 23 cents or mebbe 35 cents a doz'n. April's de great time for shippin' wine dat is brought heah in barls and casks and bottled. It is sent all ober the country, no'th, south an' west, and it uses up a lot er glassware. Why, clar't bottles in Washington sometimes fetch

AS MUCH AS SIXTY CENTS A DOZEN. De furrin ministers an' folks like dem offen pay as much as dat when dey want ter bottle wine, But dey don't buy 'em off us; dey go to a bottle house fer 'em. No end ob bottles is sent away from dis yar city to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Toledo and udder places all ober. You see, sah, dat so many bottles are allus bein' used and smashed dat no one town kin keep itself supplied, and so de bottles of de country am all de time movin' roun'." "What is this 'bottle house' you speak of?"

the old man was asked. "It's a 'stablishment where bottles are bought and sold by millions. I sell all de bottles I git at de bottle house 'cept de clar't bottles. I git a better price fer dem from de grocers an' wine men. But all de rest I take to de bottle house and dispose ob fer all sorts ob prices. De bottles wot sells de bes' am dese great big ones dat mineral water comes in from Buffalo. Sixty cents a dozn day is wuth, but I doan git berry many ob 'em. De nex' biggest price l git fer de patent-stopper beer bottles. Ob course dey allus b'long to de beer sellers and people hab no right ter sell 'em. But dat's none ob my business, and I grab 'em ebery time when I kin. De udder day I bought off a servant gal fer 25 cents a beer box and two doz'n empty bottles dat it held

IT WAS A BIG STRIKE. I sold it fer \$2, but de servant ga! dun told me yistiddy dat her missus had ter pay de beer company \$6 fer it. But dat wasn't my fault; I was offered de box an' I tuck it. Champagne bottles are with 25 cents a dozn and magnesia bottles 3 cents apiece. Ornary beer bottles ob de sort corks is used fer sells fer 10 cents a 'kase dere's no money in it. Drug stores won't offen buy old bottles fer medicine, but use new ones, so der is no sale fer goods like dem. De bes' kind ob quort whisky bottles is wuth 5

cents apiece."
"What is done with the bottles after you have delivered them at the bottle house?" "Well, sah, dey has to be washed fust. De man wot runs de bottle house has five people washin bottles fer him all de time. Dey takes de corks out dat have been punched in by droppin' a loop ob string troo de neck, gittin it around de cork, and gibbin' it a yank. You couldn't git out a cork dat way, but dey kin do it like a streak. Wine bottles kin be washed easy nuff wid cold water, kase dev has nothin more in 'em than a leetle dust an' dregs mebbe But greasy bottles need hot water, and ef anything is stuck in 'em pebbles is put in and shaken 'round. When de bottles is washed dey is ready ter be sold or packed in straw an' shipped to udder cities by freight. Dat's about all dere is to de bottle business, sah. Ob course bottles are comin' into Washington by de thousand ebery day wid beer in 'em an' wine an udder things. It's de same way in ebery city, and de empty bottles must be a-goin' out agin all de time, or wid sampin in 'em, ef all de bottles in de country isn't ter collect in one

TWO DEAF MEN AT A SHOW. An Incident That Actually Occurred at a Washington Theater Last Week.

Jones and Gibbs went together the other night to see a celebrated conjuror prestidigideaf Gibbs is; he can't hear a word you say unless you shout into his ear and Jones is nearly as bad. To hear them try to talk to one in violent aftercation, judging from the elevation of their voices and their gesticulations.

But, as was about to be remarked, Jones had secured two orchestra chairs through the medium of a bill board and he took his friend Gibbs along with him, Gibbs paying Jones only one half the box-office price for his seat—a bargain exhibiting Jones' characteristic generosity n business matters. Jones had managed to get the places in the front row, so as to secure as much for the money as possible. They sat next the aisle and it was not surprising that the magician should have applied to Jones or the first occasion when he desired to perform a trick through the medium of some one in the audience. He walked down from the stage into the orchestra by an inclined plane arranged for that purpose and when he came to Jones said:

"May I ask you, sir, to give me your aid in this little matter?" Now, it happens that the conjurer does not speak English very perfectly, and it thus befell that Jones, without having in any manner caught the purport of the question addressed to him, grinned amiably and nodded an assent.

Whereupon the magician proceeded to rapidly explain what was required, not discovering that he was not understood at all, until Gibbs leaned "My friend is deaf; I don't believe he hears "Oh!" replied the prestidigitateur, the situa

tion dawning upon him; and immediately he placed the pack of cards he held in Gibbs' hands and bade him do thus and so. But Jones, who had himself waked up by this time to the state of affairs, plucked at the magician's sleeve and said: "It's no use talking to him; he's as deaf as a

The conjuror looked astonished for a moment, and then addressing the audience, most of whom had already perceived the difficulty that was making a pause in the program, he asked: "Ladies and gentlemen, is there any one here tonight who has ears to hear with?

There were at once a number of response to this appeal and the performance was recon-tinued. Gibbs and Jones say that it was nt their fault; they went to see and not to hear that being the great advantage of a magician's show from their point of view.

was rather rough on the monkeys and simply showed that they are "not built that way."

Put a decollette dress on a monkey and send construction so elaborate and in which iron, her to a "society" german, where she is obliged freestone and cement are so judiciously comto listen to the conversation indulged in at such gatherings, and the simian would fall dead before a dude had talked to her ten minutes.

Sufferer-"Do you pull teeth without pain?" Dentist—"Well, not always. I sprained my wrist last time I pulled a tooth and it hurts me yet occassionally."—Texas Siftings.

A MAMMON MUSEUM. The Bank of France-How it is Conducted and Protected.

The Hôtel de la Vrillière-in which the Bank

Henry La Luberne in the Boston Transcript.

of France is located-was erected at the beginning of the seventeenth century for one Raymond Philipeaux de la Vrillière from plans furnished by the renowned architect François Mansard. The building was purchased a century later by the Comte de Toulouse, when it was enlarged and took the name of Hôtel de Toulouse. This count, the bastard son of Louis XIV and Mme. de Montespan, was invested with the rights of a lawful heir by his royal father, who, not satisfied with this, must needs also make his son an admiral of France when still in petticoats. In course of time the count's hotel, or rather palace, became the rendezvous of all the fashionable courtesans and danglers of the day. When the flood-gates of the French revolution broke loose it was found to be occupied by the Duke de Penthièvre and the unfortunate Princesse de Lamballe, who shortly afterward fell a victim to the September massa cres. Gluck, Rameau, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Pompadour, Lully, Miles. Favart and Clairon and the amiable captain of dragoous Florian were among the guests hospitably received in nightly revelry at this princely mansion. Its spacious apartments were then gorgeously decorated, and the ceiling of the galerie doreenow used as a meeting room by the board of directors-still displays some excellent paintings by Francois Perrier.
When the Hotel de Toulouse became national

property it was turned to better, albeit less romantic, account, for the government print-ing presses were set up under its roof until March 6, 1808, the date of the decree which gave possession of the hotel and its belongings to the bank of France for the sum of \$400,000. The bank took up its headquarters in Mansard's handsome structure, but only four years later, in 1812, when it abandoned its old quarters, the Hotel Massiac, at the corner of the Rue d'Aboukir and the Rue d'Argout. Since that time the old Hotel de Toulouse has undergone various important alterations, which have considerably enlarged and gradually fitted it for the manifold requirements of its present colossal share of monetary business throughout France and the rest of the world.

On reaching the bank we were deferentially received by the governor, sub-governor and regents. Before visiting the vaults-by far the most remarkable portion of the buildingwe were led through the various departments and cast a rapid glance at the bank's internal arrangements.

We came across a studio, where the painter in ordinary to the Bank of France transfers to an immense canvas the subject adopted for the bank-note engraving. This work, in oil colors, is reduced by a photographic process to the right size and handed over to the engraver. By this means the bank is able to obtain that clearness of outline so characteristic of its notes. Next door is the photographer's room, where the first design of the bank note is obtained; this design is afterward given as a model to the artist, who engraves the plate whereon are printed those beautifully crisp and pinkish, pale blue leaflets so eagerly sought after by all.

The paper, we are told, is furnished by the Papeterie du Marias. The pulp is made and the manufactured article perfected in presence of a special commissioner, who counts the sheets, takes away the plates which transfer the water mark, and gives his receipt. This paper consists of two superposed sheets, each made with a different pulp; the inside facing is of fine rag and the outer of green pulp, the produce of virgin hemp, so that considerable resistance is obtained notwithstanding the extreme thinness of the sheet. The printing takes place inside the bank by means of a handpress, and the notes are glazed with a special varnish so as to prevent their reproduction by lithographic process. Prior to 1863 the notes were printed on both sides, but the vignette was the same; the two faces were made to correspond exactly, as if the impression had penetrated the paper. Counterfeiters alone knew the secret of this double facing; since that time dozn sometimes an' sometimes for 12 cents. the notes are printed with bine and red inkforming a violet tincture-and bear two distinct designs, one on the obverse and the on the reverse of the sheet.

On entering the vaults we were met by a set of doors furnished with locks that are proof against the ax and crowbar of the most skill-ful burglar. The first door is of steel and has a lock fitted to receive three separate keys, which are severally powerless to open it. One of the keys is in the hands of the governor, another remains in the possession of the head cashier and a third is committed to the censor on duty. The concourse of three persons was therefore necessary to penetrate into this most retired recess of Piuto's dominions.

The steel door was opened, and the safe in use for the current operations of daily business disclosed. This safe is a formidable piece of furniture. It is full of secret tricks and contrivances, so that if you are not thoroughly acquainted with its mechanism you have barely touch it to bring about a wholesale and world-without-end ringing and jingling of de-moniac alarm bells, quite deafening to the bystander and the unearthly noise of which is transmitted to various parts of the building. especially the night porter's lodge, the gov-ernor's apar:ment and the lodge of the con-cierge. Every precaution has been taken to betray the presence of a stranger in the vaults, In one of the walls of this first cellar there is

another door much after the same pattern, but of iron, through which we passed as soon as the three gentlemen were willing to let us in by means of three other separate keys. This second cellar is of semi-circular shape and is called the serre or safe deposit room. It con-tains incalculable wealth in the shape of securities, precious stones, &c., which are handed to tate at a Washington theater. You know how the bank for safe keeping. All around were iron doors, each having a private key and secret contrivance. In one of these places of se curity had been stored France's regain and the as bad. To hear them try to talk to one crown jewers before they were sold and dis-another you would suppose they were engaged persed; in another the Duke of Brunswick deposited his magnificent collection of diamonds and his family papers whenever he traveled. The bank charges five cents for every twenty dollars' worth of money or valuables committee

to its care. We shortly after came to the door of the vaults, properly speaking. This door is so neatly fixed in the wall as to be utterly invisible to profane eyes. Three more keys were produced by the three gentlemen and the ponderous door swung round, disclosing a narrow and winding staircase, which is accessible only to persons of ordinary embonpoint.

This staircase, to make things a trifle more sure, is in turn divided into four separate compartments by means of three iron doors, each requiring three other new keys, and consequently closed to all except that three-headed nonster, the official Cerberus, who guards this palace of hades.

I counted forty-three steps before reaching a iast door, iron-cased like the rest, and which opens—as above.

We now enter the vaults, the sanctum sancto-

rum of Pluto's tabernacle, which, like the old Pagans, our modern Christians have so benttingly located in the bowels of the earth. Its huge galleries measure over 420 yards in extent. On either side rise tall iron chests, furnished with lids and handles, and lined internally with lead. This leaden coating is a further pre-caution, as it affords a ready means of hermetically closing the chest in case of danger. Each chest bears an inscription relating its contents. The twinkle in Obrenovitch's eyes here took on a venemous glitter, as I pointed to one of the labels, on which he read "Pieces du Vingt francs, Monnaie de Paris, 1885, 2 millions," followed by a series of figures and letters that have reference to the book keeper's accounts upstairs. The clerk whose business it is to deposit or take away specie or ingots mounts a ladder to the top of each chest, and then—only think of it!—plunges his hand inside, where a fortune lies dormant, the possession of which would craze the brain of the most

exacting of worldly misers.

exacting of worldly misers.

Besides the seven doors and their twentyone keys the bank is protected by other means
which are had recourse to only as a last emergency; the vaults may be flooded in an instant,
and means are provided whereby the staircase
that leads to the vaults may be immediately blocked up with a mixture of cement, plaster Some Things Monkeys Can't Stand.

From the Norristown Herald.

An English medical commission recently made some experiments as to the effect of tight lacing. Female monkeys were used. Several of them died very quickly and all showed serious injuries resulting from the treatment. It was rather rough on the monkeys and simply

bined that any attempt to reach the vaults by subterraneous passage must be given up in despair, unless gunpowder or dynamite is used, and in that case even it would be necessary to explode a quantity sufficient to blow up the entire building.

yet occassionally."—Texas Siftings.

Gertie—"What a shocking fright that Alden girl is! Her costumes are outlandish."

Florence—"No wonder. She dresses according to the fashion articles in the Sunday newspapers."—Life.

Husband (solemnly)—"I see there is crape on the door opposite."

Wife—"I have been expecting as much. The doctor's carriage has been there every day for a week."—Lovell Citizen.

The Massachusetts republican state committee has changed the basis of representation in republican conventions. Last year the state convention consisted of 1,431 members. This year it will consist of 1,263 members.

Tommy Winman, twelve years old, shot and killed Bertie Polhamus, eleven years old, Thursday at Joliet. Ill. The boys were playing marbles and a disagreement on the game caused the Winman boy to draw a pistol and shoot his little playmate in the stomach.

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